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Summaries of Burmese newspaper and periodical accounts published from January through April 1968, offering information on primary and secondary education, higher education, and the history of Burmese higher education are reproduced in this 114-item bibliography with abstracts. The section covering primary and secondary education offers excerpts from articles on methods of teaching Burmese and English, teacher activities, students' voluntary labor, camps, the arts, literacy campaigns, and examinations. Abstracts presented in the higher education section discuss convocations, medical and health education, economics, and a research congress and also cover editorials, publications, and lectures. A special section on higher education in Burma includes discussions in the following categories: (1) before Independence, 1948, (2) after Independence, 1948-62, (3) the period 1962-68, and (4) publications on university education in Burma. (AF)

ED 027 901

Education Abstracts-Burma

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS - BURMA

(TT 68 - 59401/1)

(From January to April 1968)

Compiled by Dr. U Ba, Rangoon.

For the National Science Foundation,

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FL 001 169

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS.BURMA.

(January to April 1968)

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I EDUCATION - GENERAL

1. Observer. The Basic Education. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily. 5(15)5. January 16, 1968. 1850 words.

   The aim of basic (integrated) education system is the development of a well-rounded personality; it is therefore anomalous to introduce an early specialisation in high schools with the division of "art schools" and "science schools" and "arts classes" and "science classes". The classes in high schools have become mere appendages of the university and not related to Basic School Education. Graduates of high schools will be lop-sided in their development. Therefore the revision of the curriculum is worth studying. At the present time primary education has considerably expanded but the material aspects, such as buildings, accommodation, and equipment are deplorable. Remedies are suggested how the lack of funds and the apathy of teachers may be overcome.

2. Kyi, U Mya. Educated Unemployed. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(17)5. January 18, 1968. 1280 words.

   An educated unemployment problem is growing worse everyday although the country needs educated people in many fields of activities, such as agriculture, and industry. But the expansion of agriculture and industrialization does not seem to be the responsibility of education policy makers. The annual out-put of the universities and the high schools is enormous.

Civil Service on the Indian Civil Service pattern is incompatible with the Socialist ideal but as the chances of employment for the educated graduates are very few at present specific arrangements should be made to employ the graduate students and some kind of a personnel corps could be timely and practical.

II. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

3. Statistics

New Education System Highly successful. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(52)1. April 20, 1968. 200 words.

The sucess of the new system of education introduced by the Revolutionary Government is reflected in the growing number of students as shown below.

The number of schools:	1962.	1967
Primary schools.	12,851.	13,920.
Middle Schools.	625.	812.
High Schools.	308.	509.

Outstanding Students:

In:	1963-64	250 students.
	1964-65	296
	1965-66	300
	1966-67	307
	1967-68	305

Literacy Campaign: Launched in 1965 with 556 camps to teach the Three R's to adults, the number of camps rose to 2,530 in 1966 and to 2,630 in 1967.

Methods of Teaching

4. Education Research Bureau. Three Methods of Teaching Burmese to be tried. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily, 5(83)1. March 27, 1968. 260 words.

An experiment has been planned with three methods of teaching Burmese aimed at achieving proficiency in the Burmese language in primary classes in three years. The experiments are to be tried separately at 29 primary schools in Rangoon division. These methods are: Thinbon gyi or Alphabetical method, the Phonetic method and the Rhymes method.

5. Children to learn to read and write Burmese in 3 years: New Course for Rangoon Teachers. --- Rangoon. The Guardian. 13(45)1. April 11, 1968. 200 words.

A 12-day course to teach children to read and write the Burmese language in three years was given at the Institute of Education, Rangoon. The course was attended by 136 principals and teachers of primary schools in Rangoon Division, Speakers reminded the teachers of the importance of creating proper environment to foster the habit of reading in children and that the important thing in the experiment was not the materials but to get results.

6. Yadana Moh. Teaching English. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(65)5 to5(77)5. March 8-21, 1968. 7200 words.

A series of four articles on the Teaching of English under the headings: A Way out; Basic English; the Four Methods; and Class-room Procedure. English is a compulsory subject in the Middle and High schools but every year hundreds of students failed to gain a Pass in the examination due to their weakness in English. Various methods of teaching English are examined, the aim and method of Basic English is discussed and suggestions for a correct class-room procedure are made. The methods examined are: The Grammar Method, Vocabulary based Method, Linguistic Method and the Direct Method.

7. Education Department. New Teaching Method for English to be introduced in 1969. -- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily. 5(35)1. February 5, 1968. 280 words.

Three new methods of teaching English have been undergoing experiment for the last one and a half years

and these methods will be introduced in schools in the year 1969. The results of the experiments will be scrutinized and good points from all the three methods will be embodied in the method to be adopted. The three experimental Methods are labelled as : Analytical Method, Practice Method and the Intelligence Approach Method. The teaching of English in schools now begins in the fifth grade.

8. Kyaungtha, Mg. What English Again ! --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(18)4. March 11, 1968. 350 words.

An eigth standard school boy complained against three experiments on the Teaching of English currently being undertaken. Writing in school boy English, he complained that many pupils failed in English in the examinations because questions were based on what they did not know. They were actually taught "Burmese English" and they learnt all English taught by their teachers. He suggested that instead of failing students, their teachers of English should be failed.

9. Sein, Saya Uncle. Easier Methods to Learn English. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(86) II. 31st March 1968. 1800 words.

In pre-war days College students who came to Rangoon picked up the Urdu language by conversation with the Indians. The same method can be adopted in learning English by this natural method of learning common and simple colloquial sentences. Students must learn scores of questions and answers and banish shyness. This natural method has been found to be sure success in learning English. The author recommends three methods: the Undergraduate Method in which students learn to speak in actual life situations; second, the "Assessor's

Method" consisting of enlarging and improvement of colloquial sentence patterns; finally the "Pali" Method", the grammar method of learning classical languages. The author found his methods highly successful in his language classes.

Teachers.

10. Rangoon Education Promotion Committee. Thoroughness in in primary subjects emphasised. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(28)1. January 29, 1968. 300 words.

About 4,000 primary teachers of Rangoon attended discussions on teaching of primary subjects according to the new education system in Rangoon. There were 11 venue where the discussions took place. These took place under the sponsorship of the Education Promotion Committee. Speakers at the opening day pointed out the various defects in teaching. The discussions will continue for four days.

11. Maung, U Aye. Frequent change in teachers not good for students. --- Working Peoples' Daily 5(69)1. March 12, '68. 120 words.

At a meeting of the Parents Teachers Association, U Aye Maung stated that two transfers of principal took place last year in his school, also some changes in high and middle school teachers. The changes were too many for one school in the same year and he proposed the Education Department to order transfers only at the end of the academic year.

12. Education Promotion Committee. Exhibitions of Teaching Aids. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples Daily 5(42)1. February 12, 1968. 150 words.

An exhibition of teaching aids organized by the Rangoon Division Education Promotion Committee was held yesterday at which over 4,000 exhibits were on display.

The number of students in Rangoon was over 370,000 out of which 270,000 were in the primary classes. The number of students represented 20 to 30 per cent of the total population of 1,600,000 in Rangoon.

13. Refresher Course for Science Teachers. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(37)1. February 1968. 110 words.

Over 600 high school science teachers are to be given a refresher course in the teaching of science during the summer. The subjects, Chemistry, Physics, Geography and Zoology are to be taught by Professors and lecturers of the Universities, Colleges and Institutes concerned.

14. Social Welfare Department. Volunteer teachers of Social Welfare Free Primary Schools. --- Rangoon. Guardian , 12(346)1. February 17, 1968. 250 words.

482 voluntary teachers of Free Primary Schools, Rangoon, organised by the Social Welfare Department were awarded medals in a ceremony held in Rangoon. Beginning from 1964, the Department had opened Free Primary Night Schools for children who could not attend regular schools. At present there are 32 Free Primary schools in Rangoon with 482 volunteer teachers. These follow the same syllabus and curriculum prescribed for State Primary Schools.

15. Students collect 220,000 bottles for B.P.I. --- Rangoon. Working Peoples' Daily 5(9)1, January 10,1968.310 words.

Over 200,000 bottles were collected for the Burma Pharmaceutical Institute by all schools of Rangoon. The manager of the BPI stated that over 2000,000 bottles would mean a saving of at least Kyat 20,000 in foreign exchange for the country. Over K. 3.3

million was spent annually in the import of about 20 million bottles. The empty bottles were collected voluntarily Øbythe schools for the B.P.I. and the efforts of the students would fill a considerable gap between the need and supply of bottles for the B.P.I.

16. About 1,400 students giving labour at Workers' Day Celebration. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(22)1. March 8,1968. 300 words.

About 1,400 students including girls, of three regions in Rangoon, will contribute labour in feeding the Workers' Delegates and Peasants' Representatives at the forthcoming 1968 Workers' Day Celebrations in Rangoon. Students will be chosen from amongst Volunteers of Ninth and Basic Education High School classes of certain State High Schools in Rangoon.

17. Youth Affairs Department. Extensive Summer Programme for students. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(66)1, March 9, 1968. 290 words.

An extensive programme for middle and high school students giving voluntary service during their summer vacation has been drawn up to begin from April 1 to May 3, 1968. Student volunteers will be required to serve in mills and factories and will also participate for 12 days in cleaning campaigns of schools, residential quarters, pagodas and road repair work, earth work in road construction and in digging reservoirs.

18. Education Department. 600 student volunteers to work at PWC Projects. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(68). March 11. 1960. 300 words.

Under the joint sponsorship of the Ministry of Public

Work and Housing and the Education Department 600 student volunteers are to work at Public Works Corporation projects during the summer vacation from April 6 to May 6, 1968. The students will work at road construction, Sittang Paper Mill, Thanaing Intermediate College building, Thuwunna Housing and Cement Factory Construction project. During off-duty hours in the evening lectures and talks will be given on Burmese Socialist Programme and other relevant features.

19. Youth Affairs Department. 16,000 students to give voluntary service in Rangoon Division. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(71)1. March 15, 1968. 300 words.

16,000 middle and high school students of Rangoon Division have offered voluntary service to work at fifty-one establishments including mills, factories, and other work sites during the Summer Vacation. Besides working on construction sites the student volunteers will participate in cleaning campaigns in schools, bazaars, streets, pagodas and monasteries. The service will last for one month.

20. 1,000 Rangoon students to work in factories. --- Rangoon. The Guardian (13)1. April 1, 1968. 250 words.

Over 1,000 students of the Rangoon No. 8 Region will be contributing labour this summer vacation at factories, mills, hospitals, offices, construction sites and other places. The students will also attend talks on various subjects such as: the need to fight all forms of insurgencies, the new system of education, the role of youth, fire prevention, physical fitness, the need of School Council and the significance of the Workers' Day.

21. 300 students arrive at work camps. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(41)1. April 7, 1968. 250 words.

Three hundred students from Mandalay, Sagaing and Tenasserim Divisions, the Kachin and Shan States, the Chin Special Division and the Kawthoolei arrived in Rangoon to contribute labour at the various work camps in Rangoon, i.e. the Thamaing Intermediate College, the Syrian Glass Factory and Thuwunna Housing Estate. The three work camps will open on April 8 and continue till May 6.

22. Luyechun (Outstanding Students).

Selection of Luyechuns of 7th to 10th Standards of Rangoon. --- The Guardian 12(302)1. 320 words. Jan.2,198.

Luyechuns of the seventh to the tenth standards of Rangoon District are soon to be selected through township and District level examinations. Students passing the Township level examination will have to sit for a District level examination and the final selection will be made. Heads of schools are to select five students each from the 7th, 8th and 9th and 10th Standards and send their names to the Township Selection Board. The examination will consist of Burmese, Mathematics for 7th and 8th standard, and Science, History and Geography for 9th Standard and 10th Standard students. Successful candidates will have to sit for the District level examination. The final selection will be made by the Central Luyechun Selection Board.

23. Youth Affairs Department. Luyechuns pledge love and loyalty to country. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(321)1. January 22, 1968. 320 words.

134 Luyechuns (Outstanding Students) from the Rangoon University and Institutes met the officials at the Inyalay Camp in Rangoon and pledged their love and loyalty to the country and the working people; promised to make utmost efforts to improve the standard of the working people and to exploit fully the vast natural resources of the contry, contributing in this way to the progress and prosperity of the country. They also promised to give selfless service and play their full role in the rehabilation of the country.

24. Luyechun Camps from April 8 to 20. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(345)1. February 16, 1968. 200 words.

The 1968 Luyechun Camps will be held simultaneously at Inle, Ngapali and Popa from April 8 through 20 after which all Luyechuns will attend the combined Camp to be held in Rangoon from April 23 through 30. The students are warned that if they are found lacking in the qualities necessary for the Luyechun award they will cease to be regarded as Luyechuns and all rights will be withdrawn.

25. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Education Secretary likens Luyechuns to precious stones. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(44)1. April 10, 1968. 350 words.

At the camp opening ceremony at Ngapali for the Luyechuns, the Education Secretary said that Government considered today's youths as precious stones and Government had accordingly introduced the Luyechun schemes as a long term measure to develop the nation's youth. He recounted the nation's humiliating ex-

perience under British rule and advised the students to love the country and sacrifice their lives if necessary to preserve its independence. He also gave advice how to develop themselves to be of service to the country.

26. Fine Arts, Music and Dancing.

Education Department. Dramatic Arts and puppetry to be taught in 'Pantaya' Schools. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(81)1. March 28, 1968. 220 words.

A revision of the curriculum in the State Schools of Music and Dancing including the teaching of dramatic arts and puppetry has been recommended. The revised curriculum includes the teaching of staff notation of Burmese music, voice training and practical stage training. An extracurricula education in general education, at par with middle schools in history, poetry, mathematics and English is also suggested. The present course ~~eens~~ of three years in music and training will be extended to four years and outstanding students to get additional two years' training.

27. Extension of fine arts course from 3 to 5 years proposed. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(95)1. April 9, 1968. 320 words.

The Committee for revision of curriculum in the State School of Fine Arts has recommended the extension of the present three-year course to five years; it also proposes awards for foreign study for outstanding students. Students should be taught Burmese literature pertaining to art, poetry, prose and historical aspects of the art. Students should also try their talent in wood-work, lacquer-ware and ceramics to help in the development of export trade of original Burmese products.

28. Kyaw, Col Aye. Not Art for Art But Art for the People. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(40)1. April 6, 1968. 200 words.

Addressing the graduates of the State Schools of Fine Art and Music and Drama, the Culture Secretary told the students to reorientate their thinking from "Art for Art sake" to "Art for the People's sake" and urged them to use their talents solely in the interest of the people. The graduates had been given basic instruction in art, music and drama at their schools and the students should seek further knowledge and instruction from noted artistes to make their career successful and to strive their utmost to reorientate the thinking of the people.

Literacy Campaigns.

29. Ministry of Education. Literacy campaign to be improved. ---- Rangoon. The Working People' Daily 5(19) 1. January 20, 1968. 250 words.

Three-R classes under total illiteracy eradication campaign are to be conducted more systematically during the coming summer vacation. The first campaign was held in 1965 but an organizing committee was formed only in 1966.. The statistics for 1966 and 1967 are:-

	1966.	1967.
No. of classes.	2,530	2,631
Volunteer teachers.	18,032	20,541
Attended by men.	41,411	32,726
" " women.	132,302	112,653

30. Training for 800 3-R class teachers. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(51)1. February 22, 1968. 175 words.

The 3-R classes organizing committee explained that over 800 teachers were under training in Rangoon. Teachers Training College would help in running the classes. The aim of the Ministry of Education was for all people to have at least eighth standard qualifications and if illiteracy could be wiped out it would be a great service to the country. The majority of illiterate persons were found among the poor because they could not educate their children and they were poor because they could not be educated. the literacy campaign was therefore very important to the country.

31. Literacy campaign to be launched from March 20 to May 10. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(445)1. February 5,1968. 150 words.

This year's adult literacy campaign will place emphasis entirely on teaching to read and write well. The classes will only be organized in such places as are needed to bring up those who had fallen short of the standard in the previous years. Experienced volunteers will organize the classes. Classes will be held in morning and evening sessions with tuition of three solid hours a day for 45 days of the campaign.

32. Why Literacy (Editorial). --- Rangoon. The Guardian. 12(355)4. February 5, 1968. 500 words.

Rich countries are literate and the poor ones are not fully. In the old days, literacy did not count much in agriculture economy. Now things have changed and

and a literate person can improve his economic potentials. Developing nations are working hard to eradicate illiteracy. Burma has already launched two campaigns in 1966 and 1967. The third campaign in 1968 will concentrate on reading and writing only as these can be taught to adults more quickly. Once a desire in learning has been stimulated follow-up reading materials and other incentives might keep that desire growing.

33. High Rate of Literacy (Editorial). --- Rangoon, The Guardian 13(54)4. April 22, 1968. 600 words.

UN statistics show that today there are 200 million more illiterates in the world than there were five years ago. It is found that illiteracy is highest where food is scarest. But Burma is a rich agricultural country and according to 1931 Census 49 per cent of the male population and 14 per cent of the female population are literate. In 1965, of a population of 24.73 million over 63.2 per cent in Burma were literate. As a result of the literacy campaign in in 1966, 133,193 persons and in 1967 58,804 persons had become literate. Student population has also increased; in Higher Education from 20,587 during 1964-65 to 33,725 during 1967-68. The number of schools has also increased during the same period.

34. Novel way of learning the 3-R. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(110)1. April 26, 1968. 125 words.

New educational toys have been developed by a Rangoon teacher specially designed to encourage initiative and ingenuity in learning the 3-R's in Burmese. These educational toys are to facilitate the teaching of Burmese and English alphabets and spelling, arithmetic,

among the primary and middle school children. Arrangements are being made to have these educational toys easily available to students all over the country.

Examinations

35. Education Department. Warning for 4th Standard Examination candidates. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(63)1. March 6, 1968. 90 words.

Instructions have been issued for the conduct of the fourth standard examination, the first under the new General Education System. Pupils found with any reference notes or books in the examination hall will be debarred from all examinations for three years. The same punishment will be given to pupils for communication with one another verbally or in writing during the examination.

36. Education Ministry. Middle School Examination postponed. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 13(15)1. March 10, 1968. 100 words.

The 1968 Basic Education Middle School Examination to be held on March 18 has been postponed to begin on April 29. Question papers kept at the Government treasury at An in Kyaukpyu District were lost during a rebel raid on the town last March 8 and there was the possibility of questions leaking out.

MISCELLANEOUS

37. Sein, U Thaung. 30 per cent of wayward children are school boys. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(88)1. February 19, 1968. 175 words.

About 30 per cent of wayward children in the country

are school boys with an overwhelming number of fifth graders among them. When students are were absent an immediate report was made to parents but the parents never came to see the teachers. School-boy and ~~girl~~ girl behaviour outside school hours was due to lack of proper parental guidance. Parents were urged to cooperate with teachers in the education of their children.

38. Myi, Dr. Myi. Urges students to strive for full rounded development. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(312)1. January 13, 1968. 100 words.

At a meeting of students, teachers and education officers in Prome the Education Secretary urged the students to develop their mental and physical education and become good socialist workers. He reminded the students of Boggyok Aung San's speech urging the people to strive their best so that in 20 years the country might hope to be abreast of other developed countries. In the past a good man existed for his own good and own prosperity. Now, a good man worked for the good of the country and served his own interests in serving other's interest.

39. Education Department. Model schools designated. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 4(319)1. November 29, 1967. 150 words.

One State High School in each area of Rangoon has been classified as a model school for purposes of practical education development activities and one education has been assigned to each to help in the work. The classification of one high school as a model school in each area will serve as an inspiration to the remaining schools. Although practical

education development activities do not have anything to do with examinations, they will be of great help in the teaching of prescribed subjects to the students.

40. Directorate of Education. Directive on handling of Chemicals in schools. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(32)1. February 2, 1968. 150 words.

Instructions have been issued to all schools which have chemistry laboratories to observe precautionary measures in handling of chemicals, especiallyin mistaking charcoal powder for manganese dioxide in mixing with potassium chlorate. Chemicals should be kept under lock and key and their use should be closely supervised. Students should not be allowed to carry out experiments without the supervision of a competent teacher. Other safety measures were also mentioned.

41. Directorate of Education. School admission age becomes 5 again. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(31)1. February 1, 1968. 100 words.

Directives have been issued to all Inspectors of Schools to admit only children who have reached five years of age. This is to be effective from March 1968. But when a child is only one month short of five, the head of school may admit at his discretion. Other cases will have to obtain the approval for admission from the District Education Officer.

42. Burma students in prizes in international Art contests. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 15(39)1. April 5, 1968. 200 words.

Sixteen students from Burma, ages ranging from four to 17, have won priges at international children's

art competitions held in India and New Zealand. Five students won prizes at the 1966 Shankar International Children's Art Competition and 11 won prizes at the UNESCO-sponsored 1967 International Exhibition of children's Art in New Zealand. Burmese students sent in 35 entries to each of the ~~same~~ competitions.

43. Other children's education can suffer but not their own children's. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(308)1. January 9, 1968. 200 words.

Communist rebels, who go about destroying and closing down schools, appeared quite concerned when it comes to their own children's education. A letter, captured from a rebel by the fighting patrol of Government forces, gave fatherly advice to his two daughters studying in State High School in Rangoon to study well and to get their education properly. However, in contrast to this, the communist rebels have been destroying, burning and closing down schools in Thayawaddy and Prome Districts and during driving the teachers away.

44. Combined Health and Education Exhibition at Kyaikkasan. The Guardian 8(3)1. February 26, 1968. 450 words.

A combined Health and Education Exhibition is opening today at Kyaikkasan grounds in Rangoon. ~~The~~ The Public Health Section of the Exhibition is showing the functions and achievements of the Medical Research Council, the Nutrition Survey Project, the Rangoon Health Division and the Health Education Department. In the Education section, the Audio section of the Directorate of Education will be displaying pamphlets and charts relating to the new Education system, various teaching aids and science apparatus.

45. Sein, U Thaung. Parents asked to prevent victimisation of students by disruptive elements. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(20)1. January 29, 1968. 110 words.

Speaking at a meeting of the Parents-Teachers Association, parents were warned that students, after the examinations were over, were vulnerable to the temptations of the disruptive elements. Although discipline should be enforced at school and at home, it was pointed out that it was advisable not to overdo it as too strict a discipline is as bad as none at all.

46. Press Intelligence passed 2.6 million books in 1967. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(83)1. April 2, 1968. 90 words.

During 1967 Burma imported the following publications:

Political writings	32,552	copies.
Calendars	2,201	
Economic books	8,061	
Religious writings	11,075	
Newspapers	163	
Miscellaneous	4 ,781	
Total	58,833	copies.

47. Progress of Education in Kayah State in 5 years. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(328)1. 1968. 130 words.

Expenditure on Education in the Kayah State:-

1961-62.	Kyat	349,000
1966-67.		767,000

Number of schools and teachers:

	Schools	Teachers
1961-62	51	137
1964-65	64	164
1965-66	73	252
1966-67	105	302

III. HIGHER EDUCATION

48. Student population on the increase at all levels. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(104)1. April 20, 1968. 200 words.

The success of the new system of education introduced by the Revolutionary Government is reflected in growing student population at the Universities and Professional Institutes. The number of students attending the Universities and Professional Institutes has grown from 20,587 in 1964-65 to 26,095 in 1966-67 and again to 33,725 in 1967-68.

49. Convocations

Toke, U Ba. Graduating students urged to serve country in any capacity anywhere. --- Rangoon. The Guardian. 12(308)1. January 7, 1968. 150 words.

At the second Convocation of the Mandalay Arts and Science University the Rector, U Ba Toke, called on the graduating students to be ready to serve the country in any capacity, anywhere. He spoke at length of the Revolutionay Council's efforts in the construction of a new social order and economic system. He advised the students to make dedicated service and loyalty to the country and the people.

50. Kha., Dr. Mg Mg. Strive for unity, national solidarity. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(327)1. January 28, 1968. 625 words.

Addressing the fourth Convocation of the Rangoon Arts and Science University, the Rector stressed the vital need for Graduates to strive for unity and national solidarity, to improve themselves by constant study and research and to become good socialist workers. The new system of Higher Education and the New System of Basic Education were aimed to produce intellectuals and intelligentsia who would serve to improve the socialist economy, administration and social welfare. He emphasized the need for Research; Burma, he said, was rich in natural resources and these resources must be put to optimum use for the prosperity of the country.

51. Kha., Dr. Mg Mg. Role of arts graduates as vital as that of Science. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(47)1. February 18, 1968. 550 words.

At the second part of the fourth Convocation of the Rangoon Arts and Science University the Rector told the graduates totalling 745 from the Workers' College that the College had been provided facilities for students who could not devote full time for higher Education. He mentioned the importance of co-ordination and cooperation in work and the need for self-appraisal. In Socialist construction not only the services of

science graduates but also arts graduates are needed. Art graduates were employed in all social services in Burma. The Rector then pointed out the various ways in which the graduates could serve the country.

52. Hlaing, Dr. Aye. Rector stresses vital role of economists in a planned economy. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(21)1. March 17, 1968. 325 words.

At the fourth Convocation of the Institute of Economics in Rangoon, the Rector emphasized the vital role of economists in a planned economy, urging the graduating students to contribute their utmost to the development of the national economy. The economic was being changed from a capitalist to a socialist economy based on planned production. Method and goal of planning were explained and how the plan had to be implemented by supervision and control. The slow economic progress in Burma was because of the traditional methods of production and the students were urged to introduce new methods and techinques.

53. Medical.

Medical and Health Seminar. --- Rangoon. The Guardian, 13(12)1. March 7, 1968. 300 words.

The fourth Annual Seminar of the Burma Medical Association, being held ~~from~~ from today in Rangoon, will discuss basic health projects, eradicating campaigns in various diseases , papers on seminars and study courses.

Burmese doctors who have returned from visits and studies abroad will participate in the discussions.

54. British Dentist to teach in Rangoon. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(32)1. February 6, 1968. 175 words.

Mr. John Geoffrey Shaw, a lecturer in the Department of Comservative Dentistry at the University of Birmingham has been recruited by Britain's Ministry of Overseas Development to teach operative dental surgery and help in research work in the Institute of Dentistry in Rangoon. He has been seconded for a year.

55. Economics.

Practical work for students of Economics. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 8(3)1. February 26, 1968. 150 words.

Over 270 second year and third year students of the Institute of Economics will learn practical accounting and office procedure at Government Departments and factories and work shops during the coming summer vacation, while first year students will take part in the literacy campaign. Practical training is optional for second year students but compulsory for all Third year students.

56. Institute of Economics H.A to scale Mt. Victoria. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(348)1. Feb. 19, '68. 130 words.

A 48-member expedition of the Institute of Economics Hiking and Mountaineering Association will

climb the 10,200 ft. high Mt. Victoria Peak next month and also study the culture, customs and economy of the Chins in the Mindat District of the Chin Special Division. The mountaineering party consists of 26 men and 22 women including teachers of the Institute of Economics.

Health Education

57. Health Education course in Rangoon. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(336)1. February 6, 1963. 175 words.

Health Education courses held by the Rangoon Division last year were attended by 260 teacher-trainees, 866 students, 58 teachers and 287 sanghas (Buddhist priests). The course for teacher-trainees and Sanghas were at the instructor level to enable them to hold health education classes in their State and Monastic schools. Subjects taught at the courses included School and Environmental Health, Nutrition, Accident Prevention, First Aid and Physical Education.

MISCELLANEOUS

58. 'Righteous'. Stipend Reward System. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(32)5. February 2, 1963. 410 words.

In his letter to the Editor 'Righteous' complained against the unfair operation of the Stipend Reward system for the Diploma in Education students. Students applicants for the stipends had to appear for the

Entrance (Selective) Examination. It now appeared that students who failed in the examination and other students who never sat for the examination had been admitted. All students had applied for stipends and the Committee had now asked students who could pay their way to withdraw their applications. This was not fair as every student wanted a stipend.

59. B.Ed. correspondence Course for B.A. (Ed) graduates. --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(336)1. February 8, 1968. 175 words.

Fifteen-month correspondence courses leading to the Bachelor of Education (B.Ed.) degree for the Bachelor of Arts (Education) graduates will begin next month. The course will consist of 35 weeks of correspondence classes, eight weeks of practical training at the Institute of Education in Rangoon and one week for terminal examinations in October. Final Examinations will be held at the end of the courses. Altogether 250 students will be accepted.

60. Moulmein College to hold Final Year classes. --- Rangoon. 7(349)1. February 20, 1968. 80 words.

Final Year classes will be introduced at the Moulmein College from the 1968-69 academic year.

(Note. This means that the College will become a full four-year College leading to its own Degree examinations).

61. 60-year-old lady is a fresh graduate. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(44)1. February 15, 1968. 60 words.

Sixty-year old Naw Eva Win was a retired headmistress of a State Middle School in Rangoon. She worked as a teacher from 1926 to 1962. She passed the B.A. Examination in 1967 from the Workers' College in Rangoon.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

62. Han, U Thi. Third Research Congress Opens. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(75)1. March 19, 1968. 1400 words.

The Chairman of the Research Policy Directing Board, U Thi Han, spoke at the inaugural session of the third Research Congress in Rangoon on the gratifying amount of cooperative work in the field of research and in the application of the discoveries made and to regard this work as an invaluable national investment. He mentioned specific cases of research which had resulted in valuable practical applications. He indicated how science and technology might be applied in the conditions of Burma. He urged researchers to devote themselves to research work as they did in their normal job of production and administration.

63. Life Science Journal. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. January 24, 1968 5(23)1. 175 words.

The first number of the Union of Burma Journal of Life Sciences, a research publication in English intended to provide a medium for communications dealing with both academic and development studies in Agriculture, Biology, Forestry, Medicine and Veterinary Science has been published this month. It includes papers read at the Research Congress held in March 1966. The Journal will be published three times a year and a Burmese edition will also be published in three numbers.

64. EDITORIALS

For the Teachers. (Editorial). --- Rangoon. The Guardian 12(315)4. January 16, 1968. 480 words.

The present educational policy and implementation are revolutionary. Now education ceases to be a matter of text-books cramming and certificates. Teachers should realize that education is a well-rounded development of the individual. Education today is orientated to the needs and interests of the society. That is the reason why extra-curricula activities are organized. They are designed to develop the students in practical education. Teachers are the architects of the new generation and the teachers must dedicate themselves to the interests of the society and the people.

65. Educating the People (Editorial). --- Rangoon The Working Peoples' Daily 5(28)5. January 29, 1968. 425 words.

There are expressions as "Re-orientation", "educating the people" and "teach them a lesson" as applied to officials, ordinary people and the lower class of people. But they mean the same thing, that is, a process of acquainting a person with new conditions, new ideas and new ways of looking at things. "Brain washing" is one way of achieving this objective. This is thought control and stimulation is fear. This is the dictorial way in which men are forced to conform. But another way is the natural and humane approach, which is the appeal to reason, making the people to want to change. Succeed in making them realize the value and benefits of the lesson and there needs be no teaching. They will learn it themselves.

66. Parents-Students-Teachers (Editorial). --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(49)5. February 20, 1968. 650 words.

It is a shock to learn that about 30 per cent of wayward children in the country are students and these students are mostly in the fifth grade. One cause of this was stated to be parental lethargy in instilling a sense of discipline and responsibility among the children. There is a need for closer co-operation between parents and teachers. Punishment alone is no solution to the problem.

67. Medical Research (Editorial)[illegible] --- The Working Peoples' Daily. 5(37)5. February 7, 1968. 400 words.

The Burma Medical Research Council has formed two research committees to investigate the effect of intestinal worms on the general health of the people and to determine how physically fit the people are and how the present state of their physical fitness may be improved. Both the research projects are important because a great many diseases prevalent in the country may be traced to intestinal troubles of one sort or another. These researches will place them on the preventive aspect of health.

68. Education and Livelihood. (Editorial). --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily 5(108)5. April 24, 1968. 650 words.

One of the chief aims of Education is to provide people with a livelihood. Government's Policy is to equate education system with livelihood. If people are to choose between education and livelihood they will choose livelihood.. The 3-R classes do not prove to be popular because attending classes interfere with working for livilihood. The problem for the workers is the lack of free time for lessons. To meet the problem it is suggested to have two types of classes, one in summer and another with shorter hours daily over the whole year.

Publications

69. Directorate of Information. Outstanding students of Burma. --- Rangoon. Central Press. 1968. 24 p.

A descriptive pamphlet, with photographs of the activity programmes, of Luyechun (Out-standing students) at Ngapeli Camp in April 1964. This programme is used for all subsequent camps up to the 1968 group. Descriptions cover mode of selection, mode of organigation, Daily Programme, Outdoor field work and other activities. Camp No. 2 in Rangoon before the students dispersed was also described.

70. Pyankyayaythana. 1967 Luyechun Kuattantin dutyonaya. Yangon. Asoya,onhnetetike. Burmese. (Ministry of Information. Photographic Record of 1967 Outstanding Students) -- Rangoon. Government Press. 1968. 50 p. of photographs.

This is a photographic record of the activities of the outstanding students in all the camps held during the 1967-68 season.

71. Union of Burma Research Congress. Presidential Addresses. --- Rangoon. Central Press. 1968. 76 p.

This is a bilingual book containing the Presidential Addresses of the Social Science Division of the Research Congress held in March 1968. Addresses in Burmese dealt with Engineering, Technology, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Language, and Culture. Addresses in

English dealt with Forestry, Medical Sciences and Social Sciences.

LECTURES

72. Min, U Soe. Ng Tamun, Kyint & Ng Kyi. Myanmyllain,gan - Kulatun Kyinnyayay hnite a-hawthikan Khyitthanaya ko shay-pyay susan laylar chet. Burmese. (A pilot study of Wastage in Primary Education in Burma). ---- Rangoon. Processed. 31 F8scap pages. 1968.

Educational wastage, especially in the Primary Department, is a serious problem in Burma. The investigation analysed the causes of the withdrawals and drop-outs of pupils entering the first year class in 1961-62 up to the fourth year in 1966-67. Analyses was made of 1,042 pupils from 30 primary schools in 3 townships. Some of the important causes of withdrawal of pupils were found to be the economic conditions of parents and failure to gain promotion in annual examinations which is regarded statistically a 'static condition'.

73. Kya, Daw Khin . U Aung Thein and Rita Kyaw. Takkathowin kyaungthaya i Theikpan saikvinsarnhmu hnin thanya aungmyin hmu seititut yon ko susan laylar chet. Burmese. (Investigation of the Relationship between scientific Interests and achievements of Matriculation students). Rangoon. 1968. Processed. F'cap 31 p.

There are four chapters in the paper: The first

chapter explains the importance of vocational guidance in the implementation of Socialist Educational Policy; Second, the objective of the investigation is to demonstrate the usefulness of guidance in school work; third, a description of the procedure of analysis of 2,795 matriculate students from 27 state high schools. Finally, the findings which show that some correlations exist between scientific interest and achievement in science subjects.

74. Gaudoin, Evelyn. Theory and Practice of Foreign Language Teaching with reference to the Teaching of English in Burma. In: Journal of Literary and Social Sciences. 1(1). p.256-259. --- Rangoon. Central Press. 1959.

Changes in social and economic conditions in Burma following the achievement of independence call for a new approach to the teaching of English in Burma, no longer as a second language but as a foreign language. Change has been slow to coming to Burma in spite of impressive advances in the teaching of foreign languages in other parts of the world, involving theory as well as methodlogy. This paper sets out the main features of the new approach to foreign language learning and indicates local applications which can be beneficial to Burma.

75. Min, U Kyo. The Teaching of English as a Foreign Language: General Principles and their applications in Burma. In: Union of Burma Literary and Social Science 1(1) January 1968. p 241-255. --- Rangoon, Central Press. 1968.

This paper sets out views of various authorities on the teaching of English as a foreign language, given in the historical order. The "direct method", the "oral method" and the "translation method" are discussed along with an approach to teaching for "comprehension".

76. JOURNAL

Pyidaungsu Myanma Naingngan Theikpan Amin Sethmu Pyinnya. Burmese. (Union of Burma Journal of Science and Technology.) 1(1) February 1968. --- Rangoon. Central Press. 1968.

The Journal contains reproductions of Papers in Burmese read at the previous Research Congresses held in Rangoon. The papers are arranged under six divisions: Technology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics, Mathematics and Engineering.

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Special Section

Higher Education in Burma

I. BEFORE INDEPENDENCE 1948

77. Ko, Taw Sein *et al.* Burma University. In: Burmese Sketches Vol. II. p. 13-31. --- Rangoon. British Burma Press. 1920.

The book deals mostly with education in Burma especially with University education. The book discusses educational problems facing the country in the 1920s. The author was an advocate of a University for Burma and he wrote very thought-provoking articles as follows: A University for Burma I & II; Burma University II: Burma University Scheme and A University for Mandalay I & II.

78. Burma. The University of Rangoon Act 1920. Burma Act No. LI of 1920. --- Rangoon. Burma Gazette, 20th November 1920. 12 p.

The first University in Burma was incorporated by this Act in 1920. It was a teaching and residential University which consisted of two constituent colleges, University College (Government) and Judson College (American

Baptist Mission). Provision was made for the amalgamation of the two Colleges after five years if it desired to do so. The Act defined the functions and powers of the University Authorities: The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, The Council and the Senate.

79. Yangon Nazin Thadin sar. Yuniversiti Thabaik 1920. Burmese. (1920 University Strike). --- Rangoon. The Rangoon Daily. 66(43) December 2, 1961.

This is a special National Day issue of the paper recalling the first University strike in Burma following the establishment of the University of Rangoon in 1920 which was very unpopular with the people who wanted a federal type of university. This strike led to the foundation by nationalists of the first National College in Rangoon. Special articles recalled the work of some prominent leaders of the strike as well as various incidents during the strike.

80. Ba, Dr. U. University of Rangoon: The Beginnings. --- Rangoon. The Guardian Magazine. 10(3) March 1963. p. 13-14. 1500 words.

The article descibes the origin of the idea of a University for Burma and how it was carried out in 1920 by incorporating University and Judson Colleges. After the War in 1946 Government decided to re-establish the University on a unitary basis and Judson

College was taken over by Government. The development of Judson College through a Baptist Mission High School was traced from 1871 till ~~it~~ its extinction in 1946.

81. University of Rangoon. Two New Constituent Colleges. In: Handbook & Calendar of the University of Rangoon. --- Rangoon. Government Printing & Stationery 1931. p 24.

Originally the University of Rangoon consisted of two Constituent Colleges, University and Judson Colleges. But in 1930 two new Constituent Colleges were established, viz: a Constituent College for the Teaching of Medicine and Surgery, and another for the Training of Teacher. At the same time an Intermediate College was opened at Mandalay in June 1930.

82. Education Department. University Act Enquiry Committee. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery 1936. 43 p.

The Committee was appointed by Government to examine the Rangoon University Act of 1920 and its subsequent amendments and to advise the Government what changes, if any, were desirable in the Act. The appointment of the Committee was due to a University strike in 1936 involving the Rangoon University Students' Union and the expulsion of some of its officers. Among many recommendations, the Report re-affirmed that

the university should remain essentially a teaching and residential university. It also recommended that the membership of the Senate and the Council should be broadened. Other constructive recommendations were also made.

83. Director of Public Instruction. University and Collegiate Education. In: Annual Report of Public Instruction in Burma for 1937-38. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1940. p. 15-18.

The last Report published under the British regime before the last War in Burma contained progress reports on university education in various fields. Some of the points mentioned are: a new Constituent College at Mandalay, viz: the Agriculture College and Research Institute; a scheme for the creation of a university employment bureau: unrest among the students and the strike of 1936 and the passing of the University Act amending Bill. The number of students during the period were 1,899 men and 394 women, a total of 2,293 students.

84. Burma. The University of Rangoon (Suspension) Act 1943. Burma Act, No.7 of 1943. --- Rangoon. Chief Secretary's Office. 1943. 2 p.

Owing to the state of emergency on the outbreak of war with Japan in 1943, The Rangoon University Act, 1920, was suspended. The Government of Burma assumed all powers of the University Authorities. Later a Board of Trustees was constituted.

85. Burma. The Report of the Education Reconstruction Committee. --- Rangoon. Government Printing and Stationery. 1947. 83 p.

The exiled Government of Burma in Simla (India) appointed a Committee in 1942 to review the educational system of Burma and make proposals for the reconstruction of of the educational system on its return to Burma. The Committee considered the Campbell Report" dealing with the University and the schools. Proposals were made, as regards the University of Rangoon, for a smaller University Council, the appointment of a whole-time Vice-Chancellor, to establish a unitary form of university and the introduction of three-year Degree courses instead of the 4-year courses.

AFTER INDEPENDENCE 1948-62.

86.
Burma. Interim University. In: Myi, Dr. Myi. Development of University Education in Burma". Journal of the Burma Research Society. 47(1) June 1964. p. 28-29.
--- Rangoon. B.R. Society. 1964.

Rangoon University was re-established in 1946 on a unitary basis as recommended by the Education Reconstruction Committee, Simla. A Board of Trustees was appointed; and former Constituent Colleges become Faculties except that Judson College ceased to exist.

87. Harvey, G.E. University Education Burma. In: British Rule in Burma. London. Faber and Faber). 1946. p.47-48
When the Rangoon University was founded in 1920, Burma was half a century behind in higher education: Burma then had only 400 graduates of her own. Since then she produced nearly that number every couple of year. The author bewailed the lowering of standard of entrance and the admission of large number of students. Thus, the "final deterioration began in 1937". He also criticised the various defects of the university of that period.

88. Burma. Amendments to the University of Rangoon Act 1920. --- Rangoon. University of Rangoon. No date.12p.
The most important amendments that have been incorporated in the Act since 1920 to 1959 are:-
1924 Affiliation of Colleges in the districts, enlargement of the Council and the establishment of the Mandalay Intermediate College. 1939. Wider power of control of the Council over the University and Colleges by Government, elective principle of the Vice-chancellor,

and the incorporation of new Constituent Colleges. 1949, Reorganisation of the university on a unitary basis. 1951 redefined the general function of the university according to the newly defined aims of university education. 1953, Establishment and recognision of the Defence Services Academy at Maymyo. 1959. Abolition of the Deans of Faculties and changed the composition of the Council and the Senate and affiliated Colleges in Rangoon.

89. Mandalay Taikhatho Ak-upde 1957. Burmese. (Mandalay University Act 1957) --- Rangoon. Judicial Ministry. 1958. 18 p.

The Intermediate College, Mandalay, was raised to degree status and became a University College in 1948 affiliating to the Rangoon University. In 1958 the College became a separate University with the enactment of the Mandaly University Act of 1957. The Chancellor and the Vice-chancellor of the University were appointed by the President of the Union of Burma. The Act defined the powers, functions and members of the various university authorities. The University was entirely financed by Government.

PERIOD 1962 - 68

90. Win, Gen. Ne. Dissolves Rangoon University Council. --- Rangoon. The Nation. May 11, 1962. 650 words.

General Ne Win gave a candid talk to the Rangoon University Councillors and announced that the Rangoon University Council would be dissolved because relations between teachers and students, nepotism in filling vacant posts, the unsatisfactory and unhealthy state of the University and because the University Campus had become a political playground.

91. Burma. Rangoon and Mandalay University Acts repealed. --- The Guardian. May 11, 1962. 250 words.

The Revolutionary Council announced the repeal of the Rangoon University and the Mandalay University Acts with effect from May 3, 1962. Act No. 3 of 1962 repealed the Rangoon University Act, and Act No. 4 repealed the Mandalay University Act. The powers and privileges vested in the two universities under the repealed Acts were transferred to the Revolutionary Council.

92. Burma. New University Council and Chancellor. --- Rangoon. The Guardian. May 15, 1962. 120 words.

The Revolutionary Council announced the appointment of Comrade Than Tun, Minister for Education as the Chancellor and U Ka as the Rector of the University of Rangoon. A new 12-member University Council was also announced.

93. Burma. All Universities are Closed till further notice.
--- Rangoon. The Guardian. July 10,1962. 150 words.
Owing to student-unrests as well as the necessity for conducting and completing arrangements for necessary reforms, all universities and colleges in the country are closed down indefinitely until further notice.
(Note. Reopened on August 27, 1962).

94. Han. Col Hla. Inaugurates Seminar on Higher Education.
--- The Working Peoples Daily. April 17, 1964. 3500 words.
The Minister of Education, Col Hla Han, inaugurated a four-day Seminar on Higher Education at the University of Rangoon to discuss the organisation and the structure of higher educational institutions and their objectives, the system of teaching, training of teachers and research work connected with teaching, vocational extension classes and external students. He also mentioned a ten-point programme of implementation to carry out the objectives of the socialist system of higher education.

95. Ministry of Education. University employees to be made Government servants. --- The Guardian. July 9, 1964. 300 words.
All ~~servants~~ employees of the Rangoon and Mandalay Universities and their affiliated Colleges will be transferred and placed under the Ministry of Education from

from October 1, 1963 and made Government servants and the staff and employees of one university will be interchangeable with those of the others. The principle of independent administration of each college is to be adopted when each Faculty is made a separate College.

96. Win, General Ne. Promulgates University Education Law. The Working Peoples' Daily. May 30, 1964. 1,000 words.

General Ne Win, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council, promulgated a Law entitled, "The Union of Burma Education Law, 1964". In connexion with it the Ministry of Education issued a statement explaining the objective of the new law to abolish the colonial system of University education system that conforms to the socialist system. The essence of the reorganized system is the priority given to vocational, professional and science subjects and the specialisation by all students who will choose only one subject for specialisation.

97. Burma. Pyidaungsu Myanma Nainggan Tekkatho Pyinnyayay Upaday. Burmese. (Union of Burma University Education Law 1964). --- Rangoon. Judicial Ministry. 1964. 7 p.

The Preamble states that the University Education System should be in conformity with the socialist system of the Revolutionary Council. There are eight

chapters: Title, Commencement & Definitions: Organization & power for organization: objectives; Responsibilities of universities; Supervision; Administration and finance.

(Note.See Translation of the Law in the Supplement)

98. Ministry of Education. Official names of Universities, Colleges, Institutes. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. August 17, 1964. 200 words.

Under the reorganized University Education System the new designations of Universities, Colleges, and Faculties have been announced as follows:-

Rangoon: Arts & Science University: Institutes of Medicine I & II; Institute of Technology: Institute of Economics: Institute of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Science: Institute of Education; the Workers' College.

Mandalay: Arts & Science University: Institute of Medicine; Institute of Agriculture.

Defence Services Academy, Maymyo. Intermediate Colleges at Taunggyi, Myitkyina & Magwe.

Bassein College and Moulmein College.

99. Universities Administrative Office. IIA Method of Admission. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. October 10, 1965. 950 words.

The number of students to be admitted to ten institutions under the new system of higher education has been fixed and as the number applying for admission is greater than the available places, a system of selections called the "Intelligence Level and Aggregate Marks (IIA) System" has been introduced. Students are graded into ten levels of subject-wise awarding 2 marks for lowest grade and the highest 20 marks. This grading of IIA, together with the aggregate marks is taken as a student's IIA grading. Students are selected for admission according to this system of grading.

100. Hay Col Ale. Education Minister opens 2nd seminar on University Education. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. April 9, 1966. 1125 words.

Recalling that University Education in Burma began in 1878 without any well-defined objectives, the new University Education had specific objects, one of which was to assist in social reconstruction. In the old system few students took up science and technical courses. The new system gave priority to science and professional training. Since it was the aim to give employment to all who were able to work,

the academic training at schools would be upgraded and the whole educational system down to the foundation would be changed. The financial aspects of the new system of education was considered as well as the conduct of examinations.

101. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. The New Education System. --- Rangoon. Forward. 6(1) 5-9 p. August 15, 1967.

In an interview, Dr. Nyi Nyi explained the aims and objects of the new Education System, how these differed from the old system and the changes that had been effected under the new system in curricula and syllabi, examinations and admission to the Universities. Burmese had been made the medium of instruction in the schools and the universities and the functions of the universities in the context of socialist education were also explained.

102. Win, Sakhatho Win. Round the Vocational Colleges. --- Rangoon. Forward 6(1) 10-13 p. August 15, 1967.

The Union of Burma University Education Law of 1964 decentralized the university system and former Faculties and departments became separate vocational and professional institutes. Descriptions of the teaching and changes under the new system in the following Colleges and Institutes are given: Medical Colleges I & II, Institute of Technology, Institute of Economics,

Institute of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and Institute of Education.

103. Aung, Moe Kyaw. Cherishing our Cultural Heritage. --- Rangoon. Forward 6(12) 5-10 p. February 1, 1968.

Mandalay Arts & Science University held an Exhibition of the History of Burmese xxxx Art and Architecture in January. Exhibits were collected and prepared by the staff and students led by the history professor. The exhibits featured art-styles of different periods xx in Burmese history, paintings and sculpture etc. emphasizing the richness of national culture. One section was devoted to exhibits showing the evolution of Burmese architecture with examples from the pagodas of Burma. There are nine photographic illustrations.

104. Institute of Economics. Sipwayay Takkatho Lan-hun. Burmese. (Guide to the Institute of Economics 1965-66.) --- Rangoon. University Press. 1965. 28 p.

A bi-lingual guide book in Burmese and English gives details of the curricula for the four-year course for the Degree of Bachelor of Economics and Bachelor of Commerce and Master of Ccommerce, Master of Economics and various Diplomas.

105. Rangoon University. Yangon Neitza-hnin Theikpan Takkatho Letswe Sar-ok. Burmese. (Handbook of the Arts & Science University of Rangoon). --- Rangoon. University Press. 1966. 196 p.

The Handbook follows the models of such Handbooks or Guides, giving complete information on the structure of the University, admission & fees, courses of Studies in the 16 Departments of the University: viz. Burmese, English, Pali, History, Geography, Psychology, Philosophy, Law, Anthropology, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Biology, Geology, Ecology and Forestry.

PUBLICATIONS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION IN BURMA.

106. Hla, Saing Thi. Sanitthit Takkotho. Burmese. (The New University). --- Rangoon. Nanthe Press. 1966. 172 p.

A detailed information is given of the birth of the new system of university education from October 1, 1966 and the new University Bodies. The new principle of selection of matriculates for admission and the subject combinations for the courses in the University and Institutes are also explained. There are ten Institutes or Colleges in addition to the Rangoon Arts & Science University. For each of the Institutions a brief history, list of current courses, Degrees or diplomas and list of the staff are give. This is a concise and useful guide to university institutions in Rangoon.

107. Supplement on University Education. --- Rangoon. The Working Peoples' Daily. November 2, 1964. 4p.

A four-page broadsheet, mainly with photographs of university buildings and scenes, explaining the birth of the new system of University education in 1964, with a 10-point programme for the moral and social welfare of the students. Two pages are devoted to the illustrations and brief edscriptions of the new professional Colleges. The last page contains photographs and descriptions of religious and recreation facilities for the University.

108. Wa, Hla Shwe Ja. G. Towards A Brighter Tomorrow. Burma Baptist Chronicle. --- Rangoon. Board of Publications. Burma Baptist Convention. 1963. 448 p.

Scattered among various pages, the book gives a brief history of Judson College from its beginnings to its final take over by Government. Headings are:- Academic development; building and campus; church; institution for all groups; research and extra-curricular activities; resumed by government; and staff and student body.

109. Tinker, Hugh. Education and the Social Services. In: The Union of Burma. A Study of the First Year of Independence. p. 191-222. --- London. Oxford University Press. 1957. 424 p.

After giving a brief account of the development of Education in Burma, the book traces the various steps taken by the Burmese Government for the expansion of the school and university education. The author points out what he considers to be various weaknesses and defects in the schools and the Rangoon University. He considers that since independence that as many students as could be admitted to the University were admitted and "the whole concept of a university has altered". The author made similar observations on the various aspects of university education in Burma.

110. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Fortieth Anniversary of the Rangoon University. In: The Rangoon University Annual Number. 4(2). --- Rangoon. The University. 1961.

The article traces the introduction of university education in Burma from 1894 by the American Baptist Mission and in 1878 by the Government High School of Rangoon. It deals particularly with the period 1920 to1960 when the University celebrated its fortieth anniversary. The progress and development of the University, amendments to the University Acts and other developments are noted. Statistics of students, degrees awarded, Lists of Chancellors and vice-chancellors were also given.

111. Nyi. Dr. Nyi. Development of University Education in Burma. In: Journal of the Burma Research Society. XLVII. June 1964. 11-75p. --- Rangoon. Burma Research Society. 1964.

This is a concise history of the development of University Education in Burma from the earliest times to 1961. The story is dealt with under the following headings: Beginnings of Modern University Education. Founding of the University. The first decade; the second decade; the War Interlude; Sihla Fleming. Emergency University Classes; Interim University Period. The Period of Expansion and Exploration. Academic changes; and some attempts at University Reform. Appendices.

112. Annual Report on the University for Adult Education. ---- Rangoon. The University. 1949-50. 92 p.

This is the first annual report published by this University which was established on 26th March 1948 under the Societies' Registration Acts. The University was the third National College founded by Burmans having been established following the University strike of 1920. Its main object was to impart adult education on University lines for the working people. Recently it has been taken over by Government and is now functioning as a "Workers' College" for part-time students.

113. Cady. John F. Rangoon University. In: A History of Modern Burma. 000-630 p. --- Ithaca. Cornell University Press. 1960 edition.

In dealing with the history of Burma the author touched on Education in Burma generally but University Education in particular. He described the post-war conditions of the Rangoon University, the students' riots in 1937, the influence of the students' Union as well as the Communist influence on the Students' Union. The University strike of 1920 and the Legislative ~~Assembly~~ Council's reaction on to it was also described. The author made some criticism of the university of during the troubles of the stike and riots.

114. Tin, Pe. The New Faculty of the University of Rangoon. In: Rangoon University Annual Magazine. p. 7-14. --- Rangoon. The University. 1961

The new Faculty mentioned was the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine established in 1957 with the aids of FAO, Colombo Plan and similar organizations. The complete course was of four years' duration for a Degree of in the subject. Details were given about: Admission, Course of study for each year of the course, Examination system, Vacation Practice and details of existing staff and students in 1961.

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